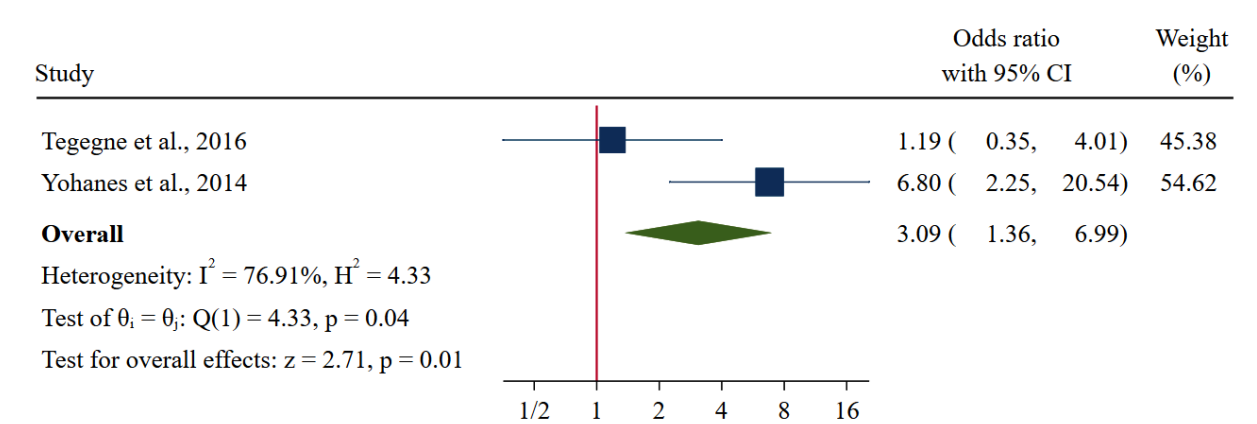
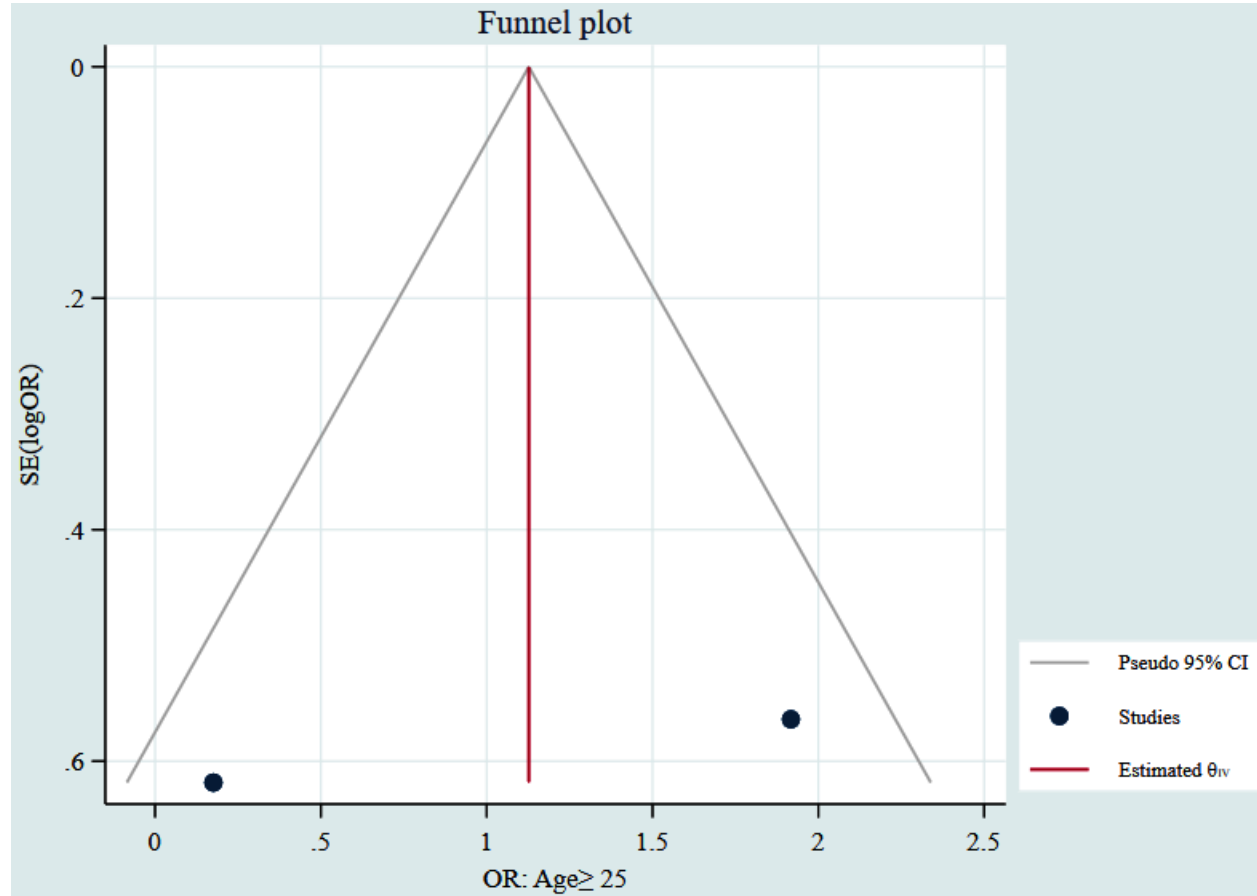


Potential risk factors for *T. gondii* seropositivity in HIV infected individuals of Ethiopia

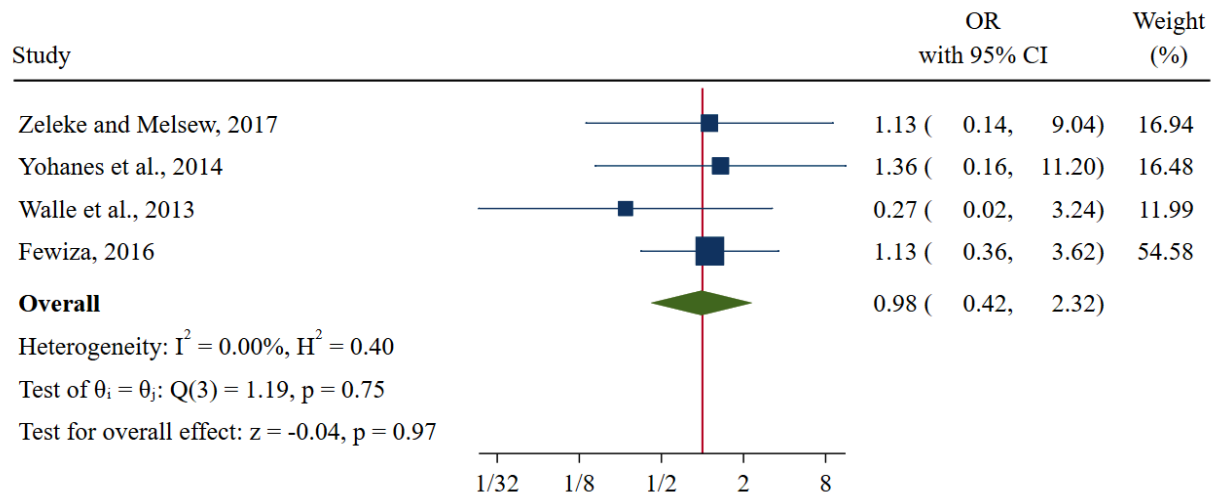
1. Age category (≥ 25 vs < 25 years)



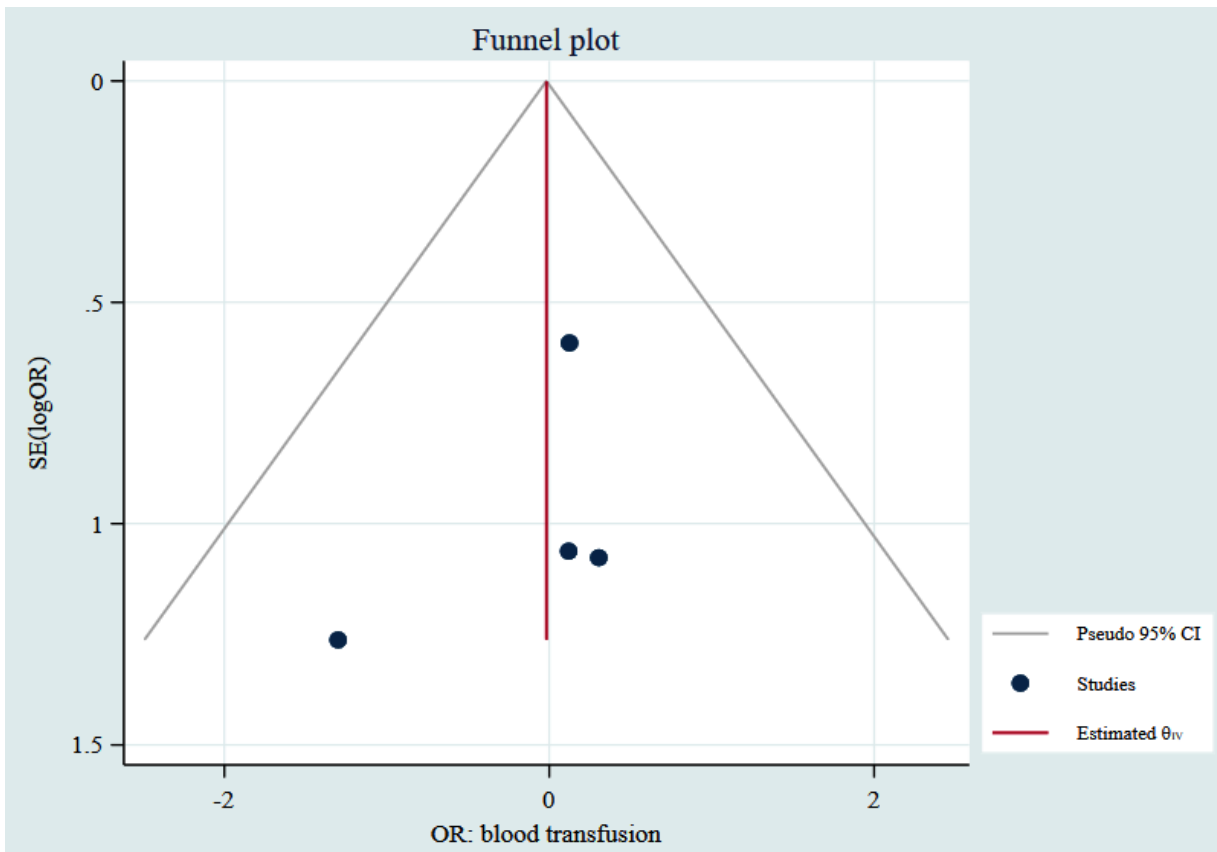
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: Age ≥ 25



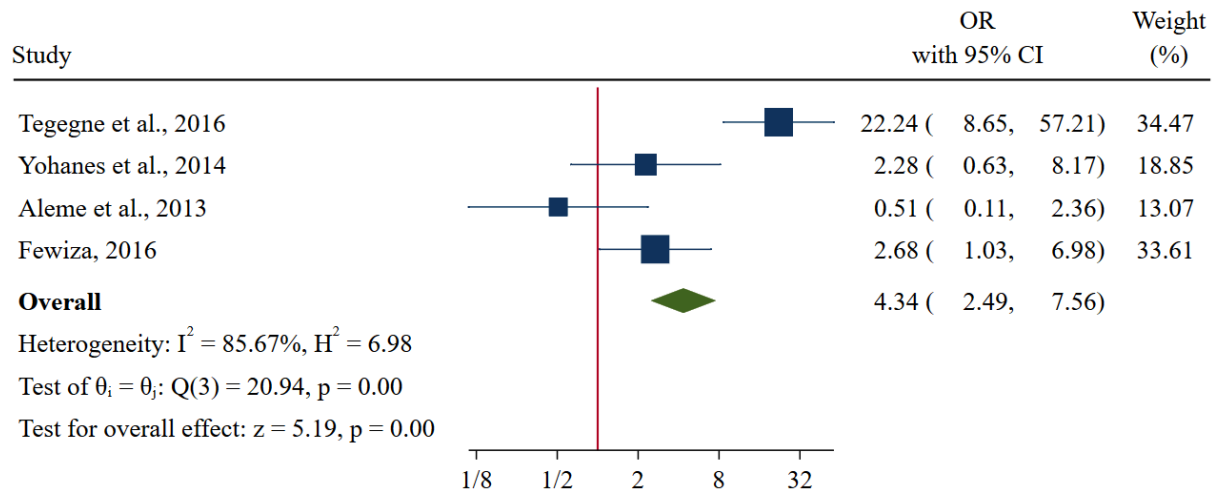
2. Blood transfusion experience (yes/no)



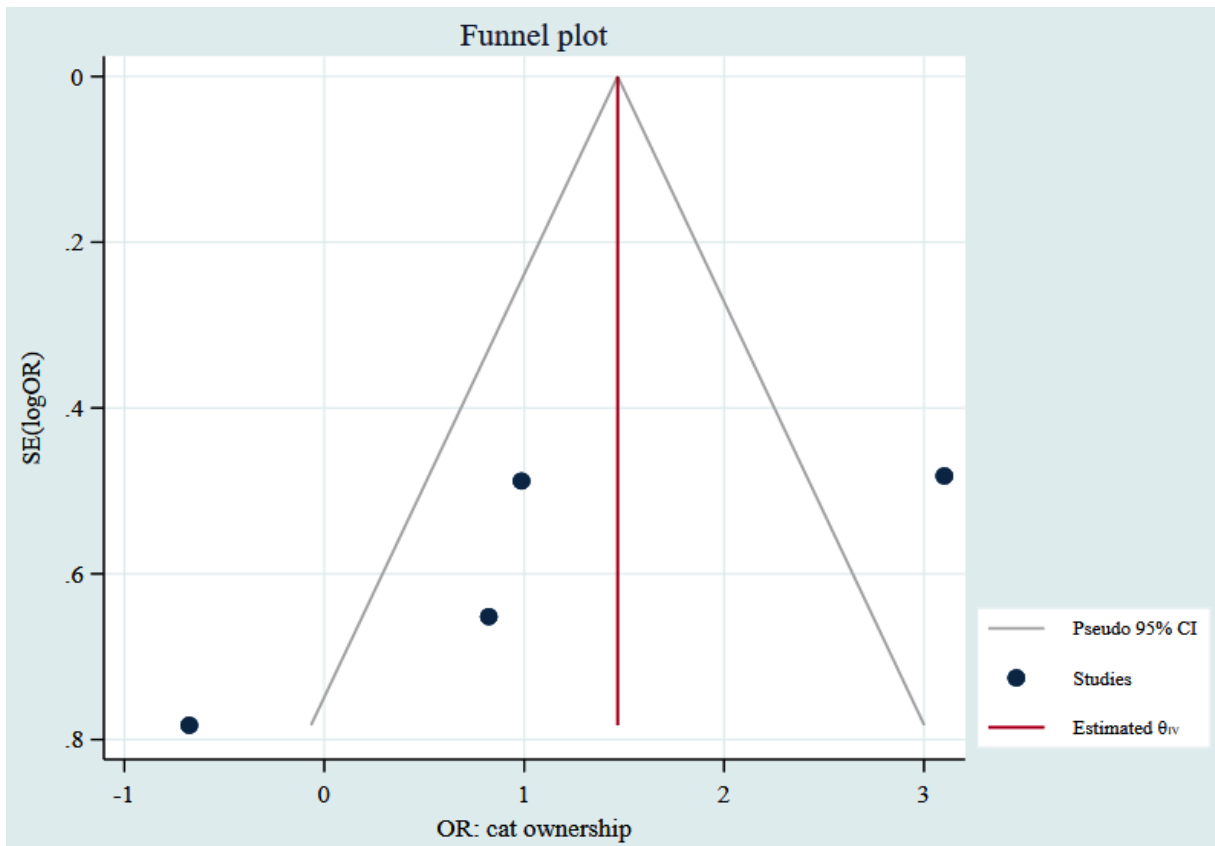
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: blood transfusion



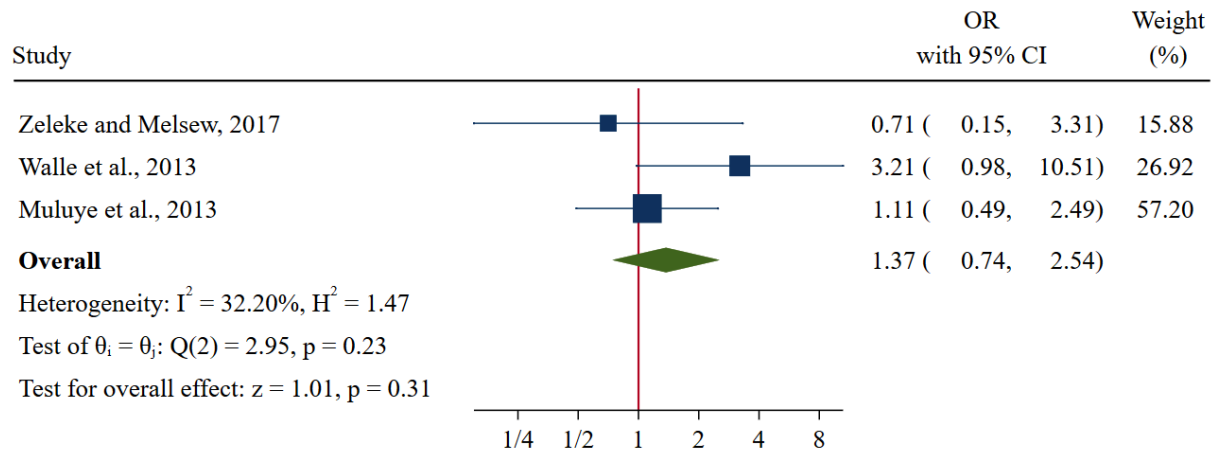
3. Cat presence/ownership (yes/no)



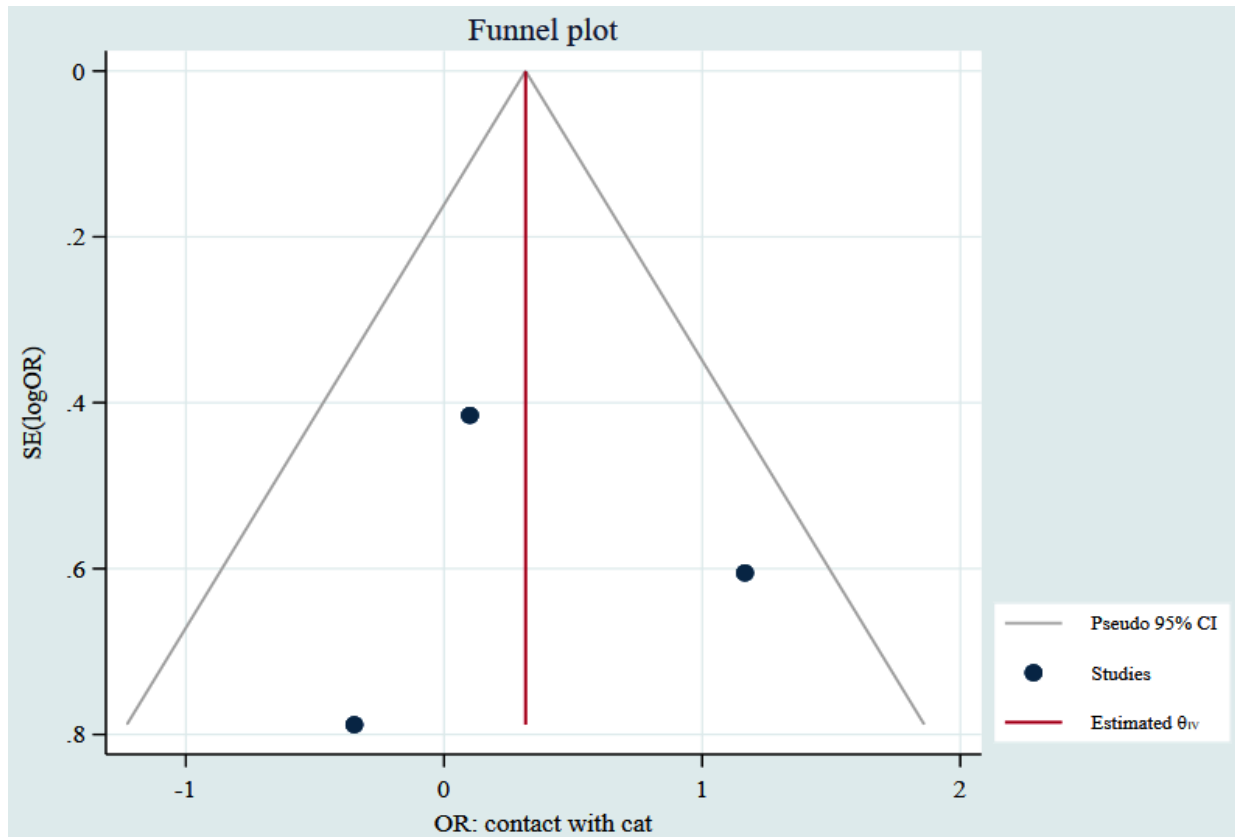
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: cat presence/ownership



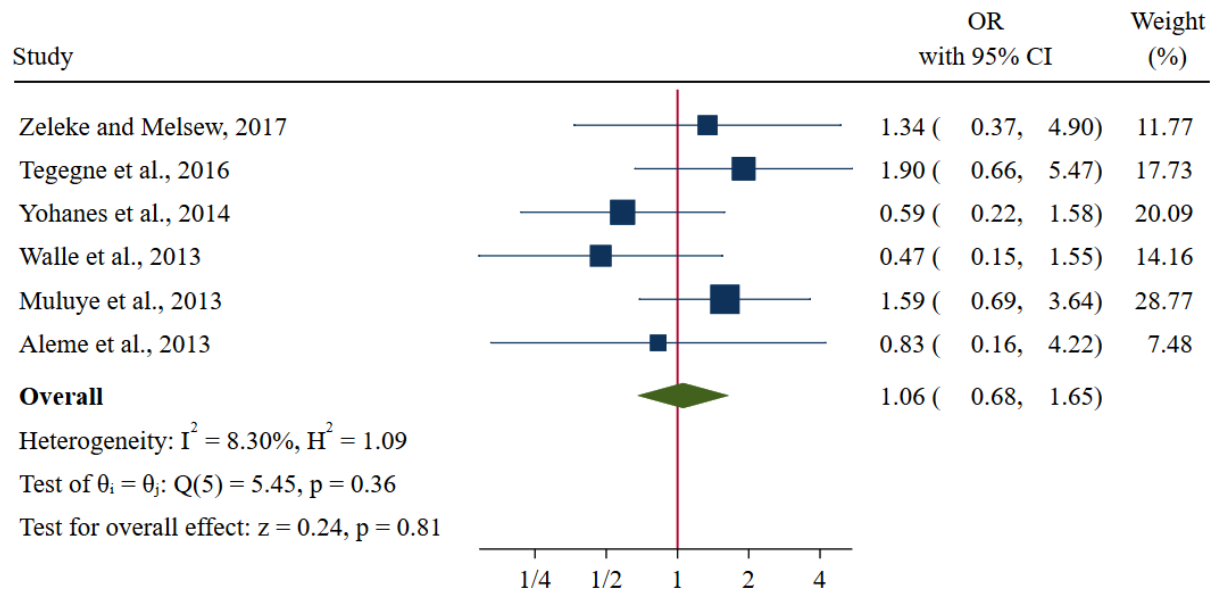
4. Contact with cat(yes/no)



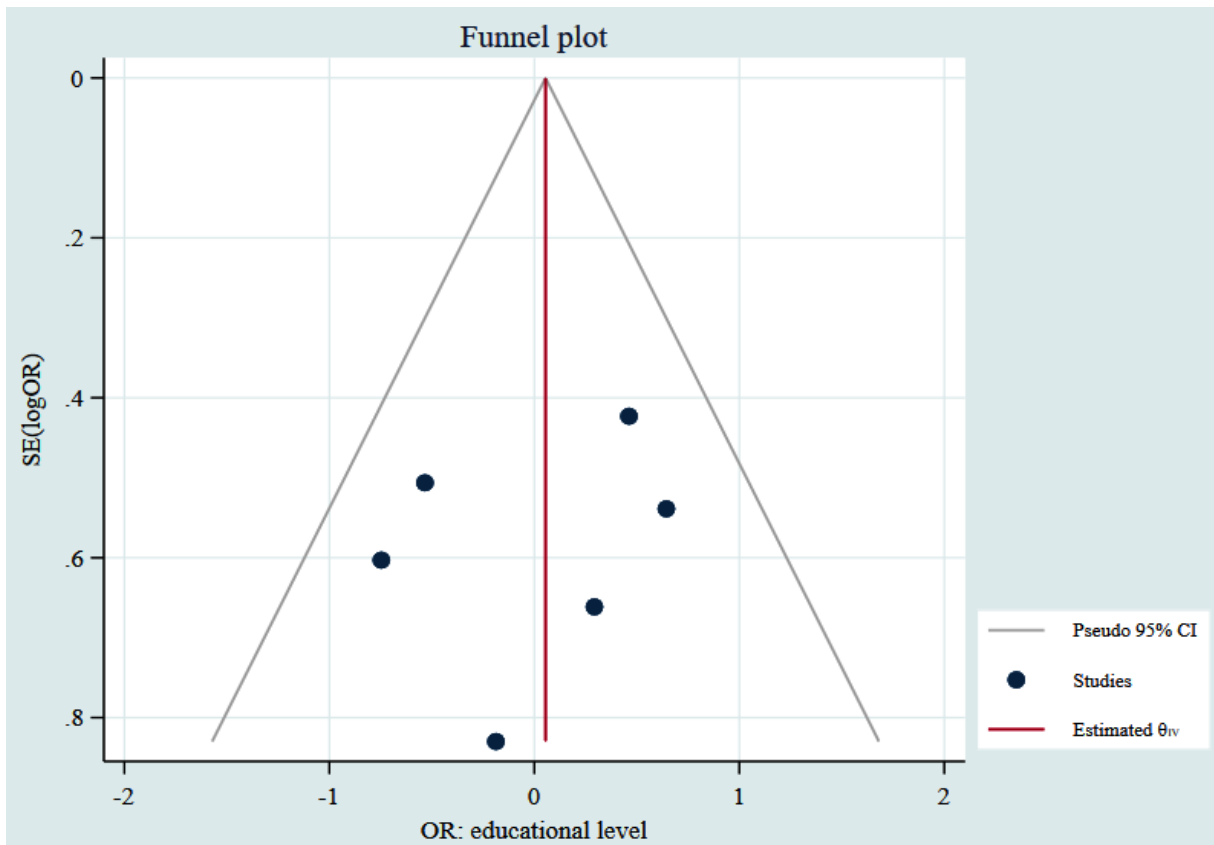
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: contact with cat



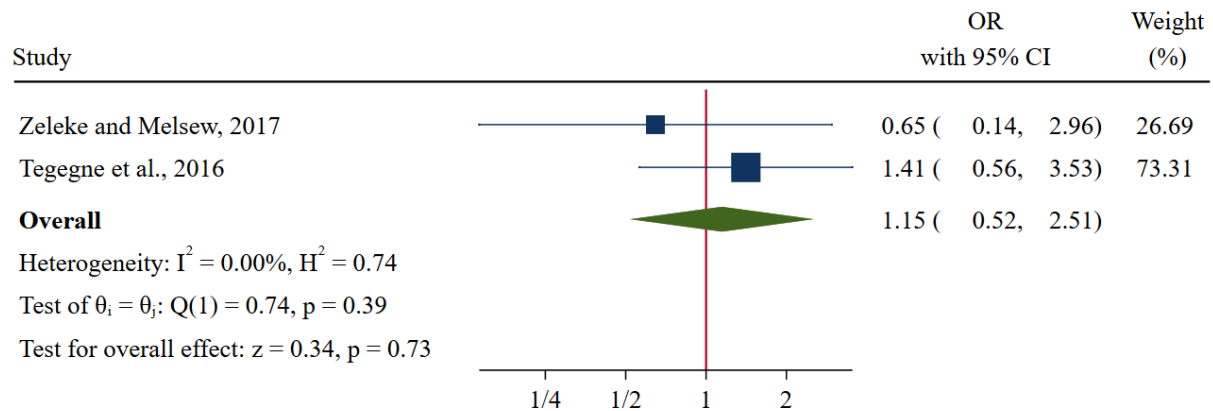
5. Educational level (illiterate/literate)



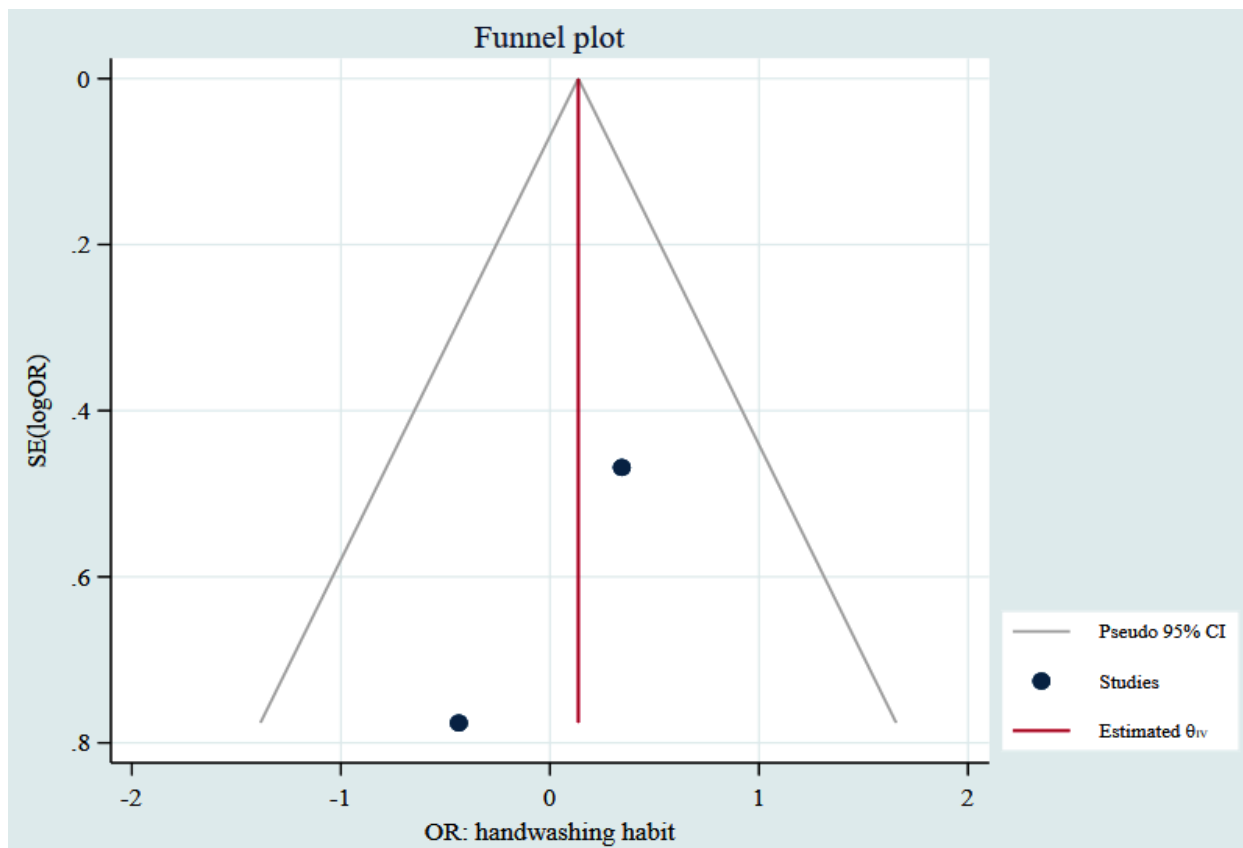
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: educational level



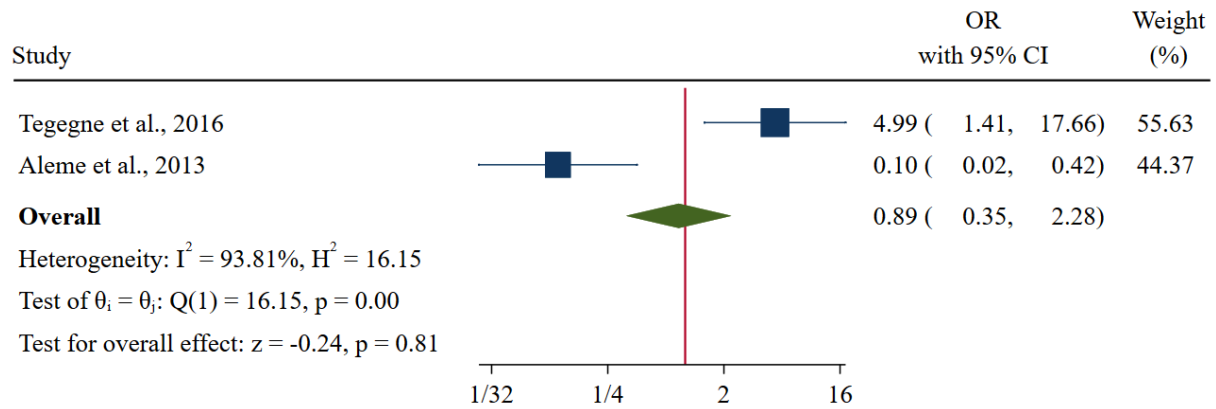
6. Hand washing habit after meat contact (sometimes/regularly)



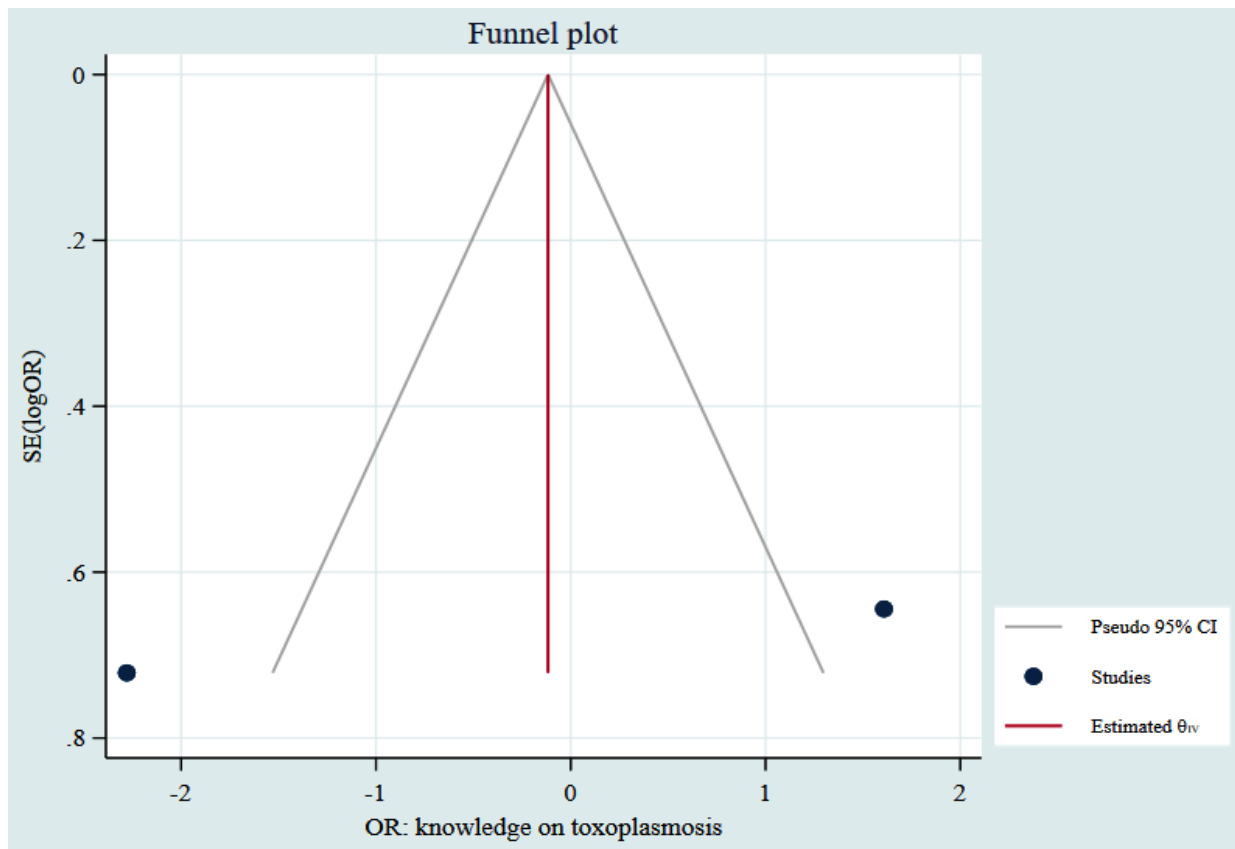
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: handwashing habit



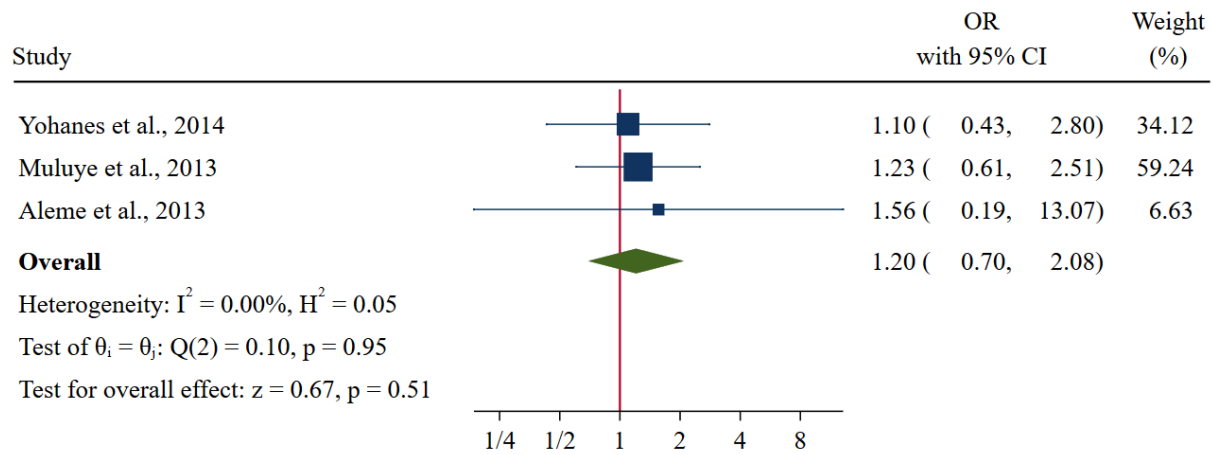
7. Knowledge on toxoplasmosis (yes/no)



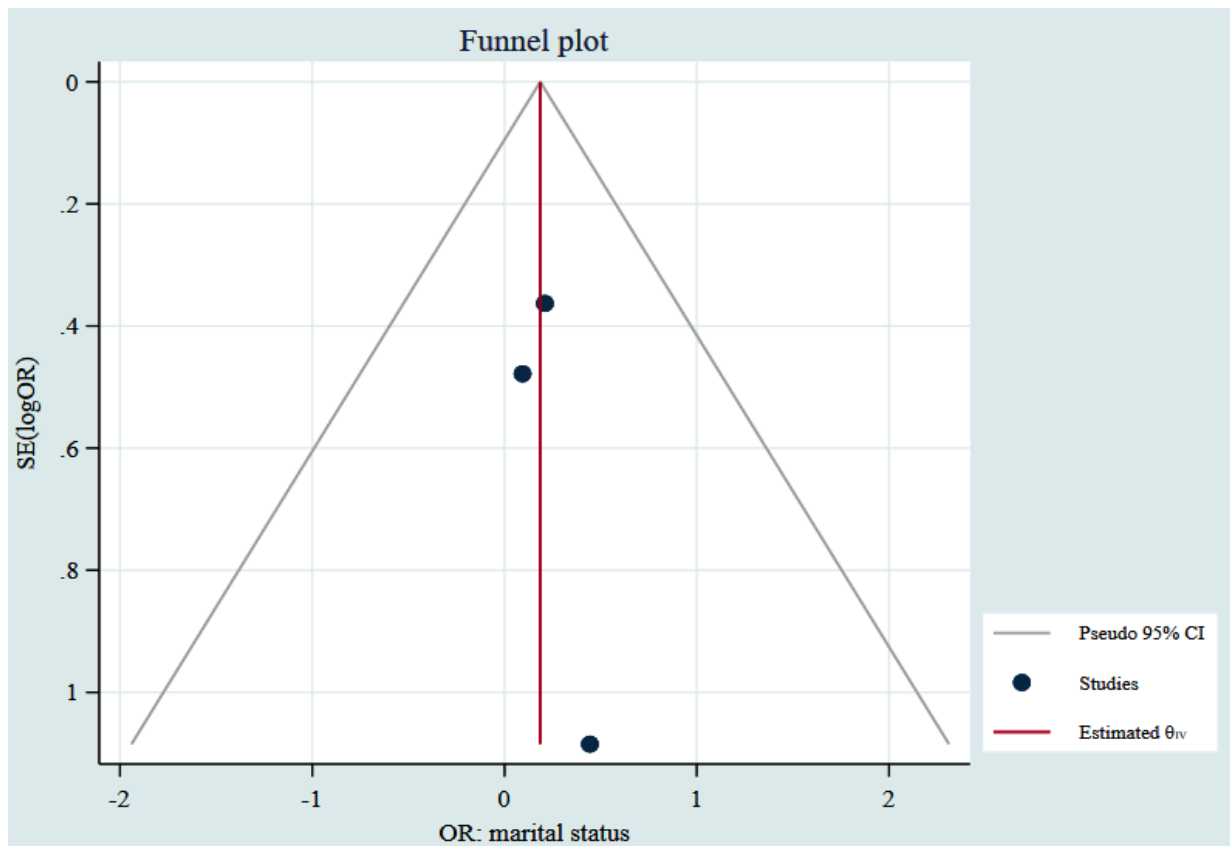
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: knowledge on toxoplasmosis



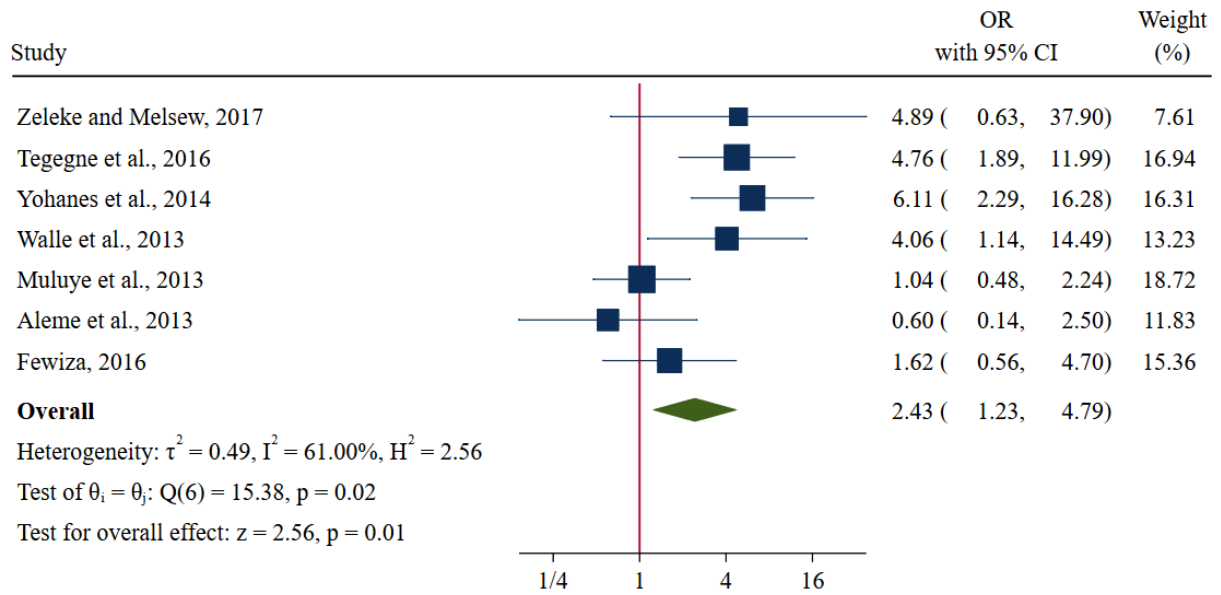
8. Marital status (single/couple)



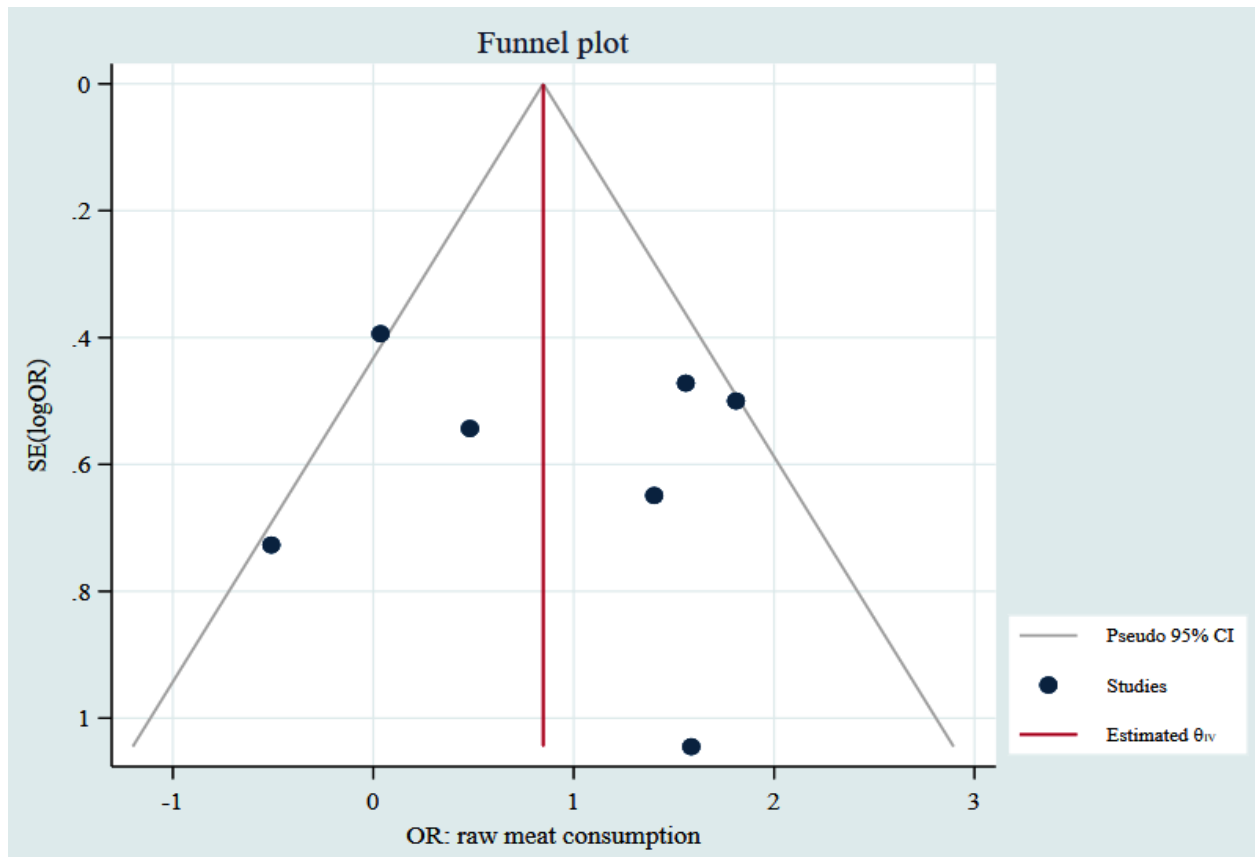
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: marital status



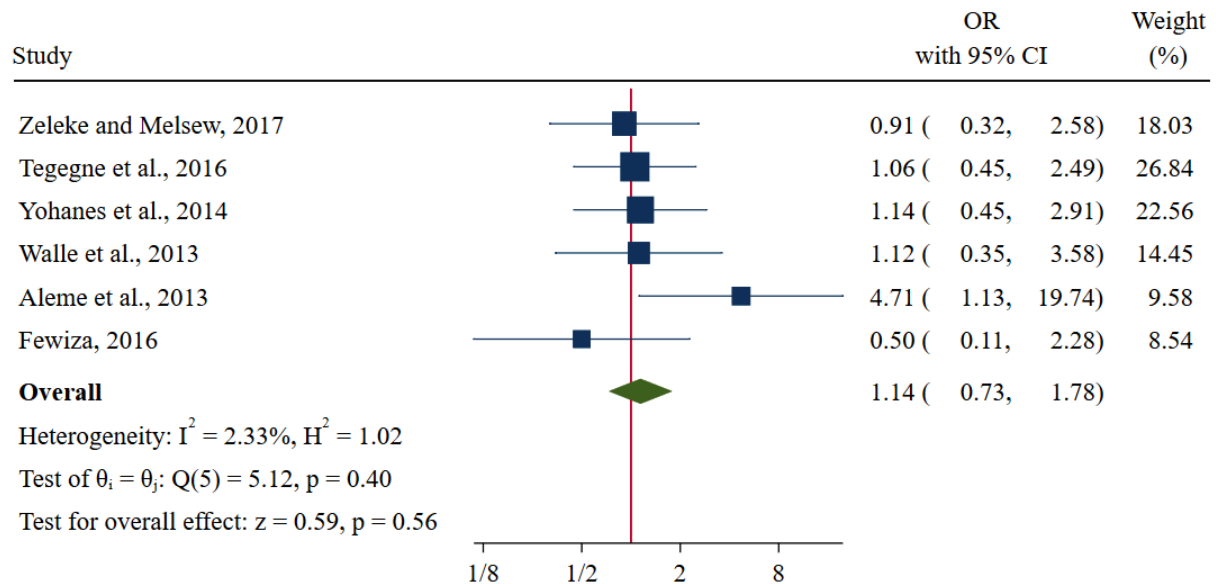
9. Raw meat consumption habit(yes/no)



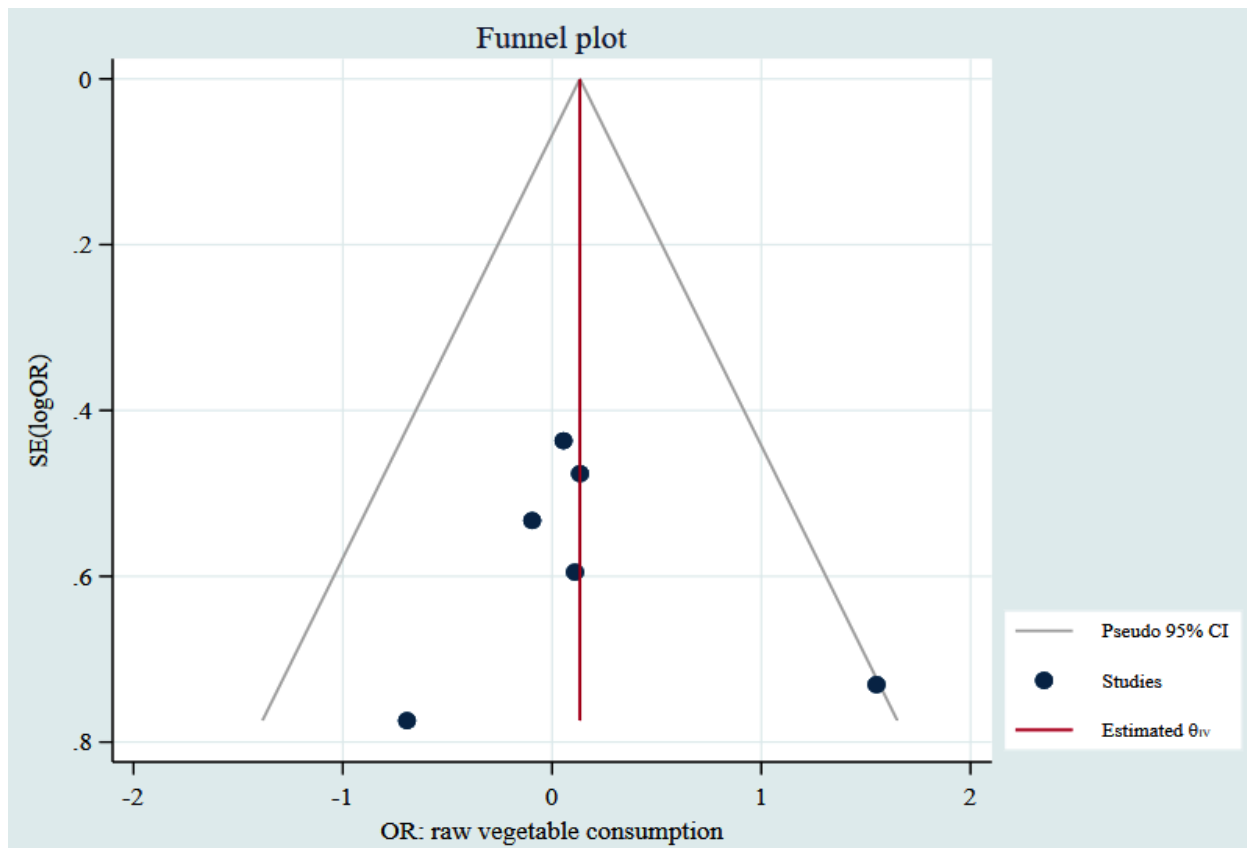
Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model: raw meat consumption



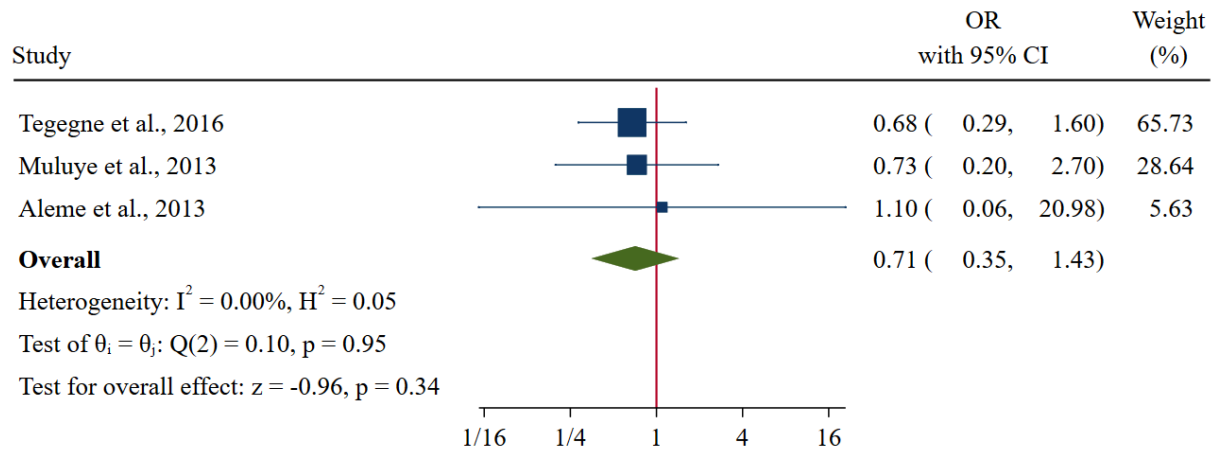
10. Raw vegetable consumption habit (yes/no)



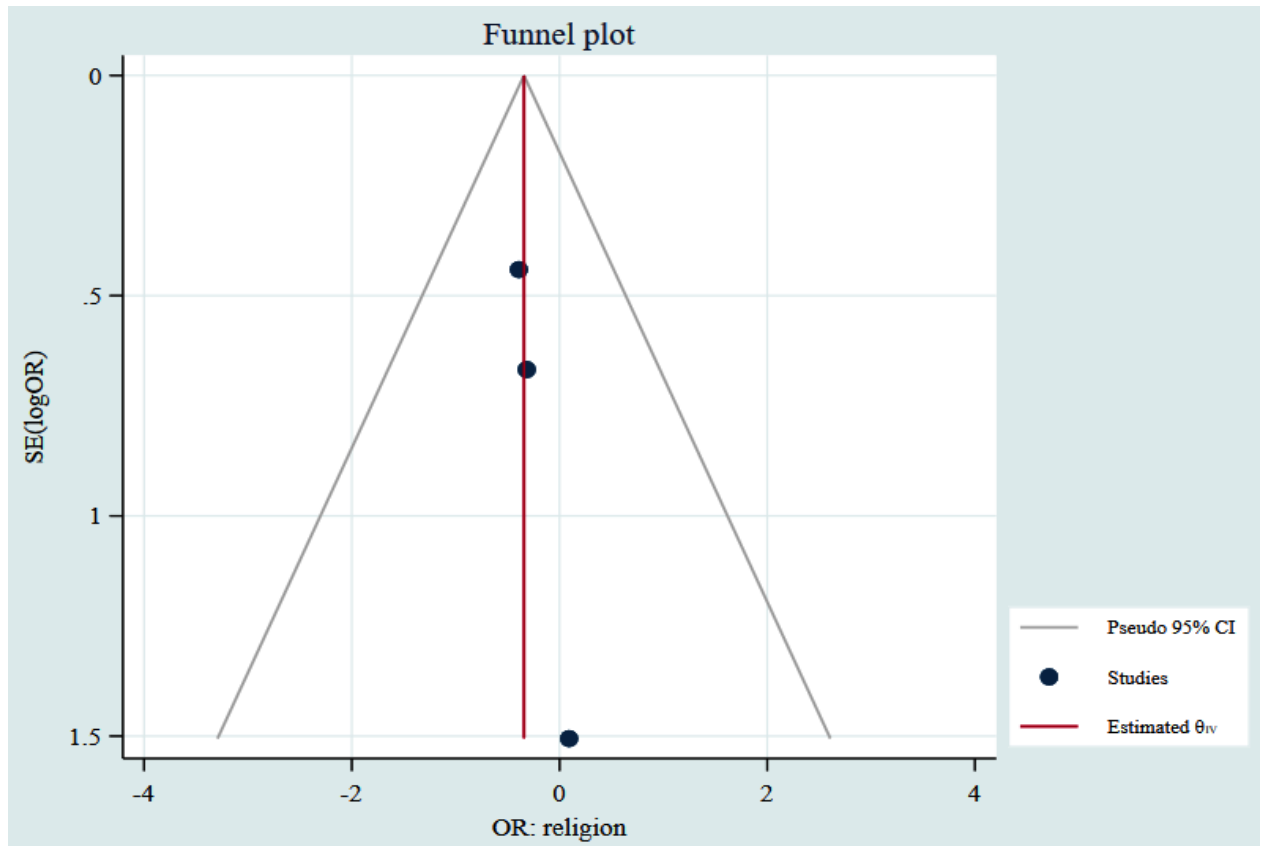
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: raw vegetable consumption



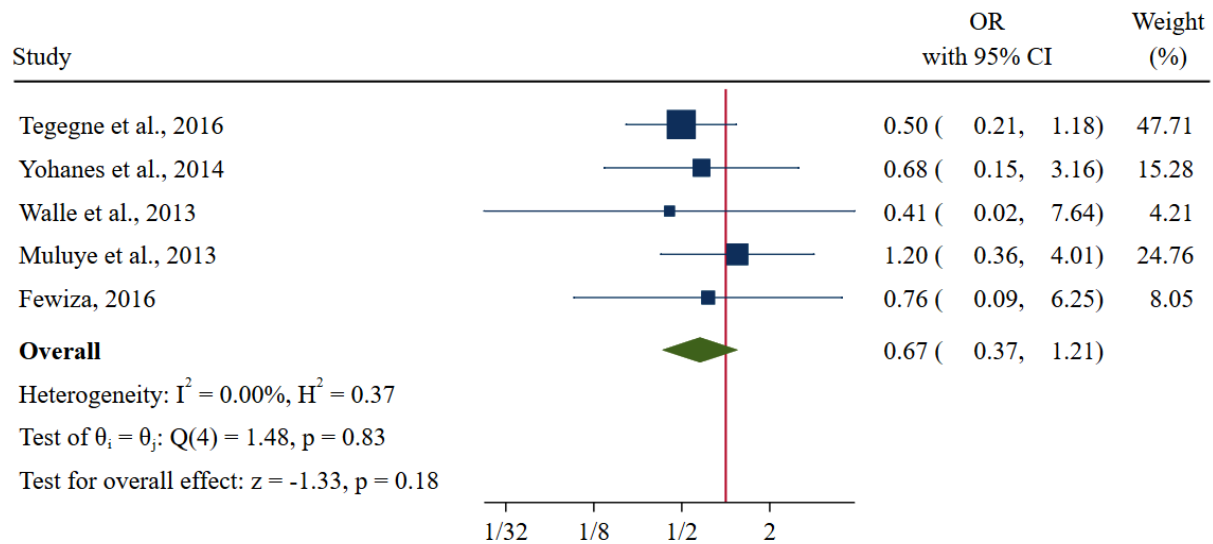
11. Religion (Christian vs Muslim)



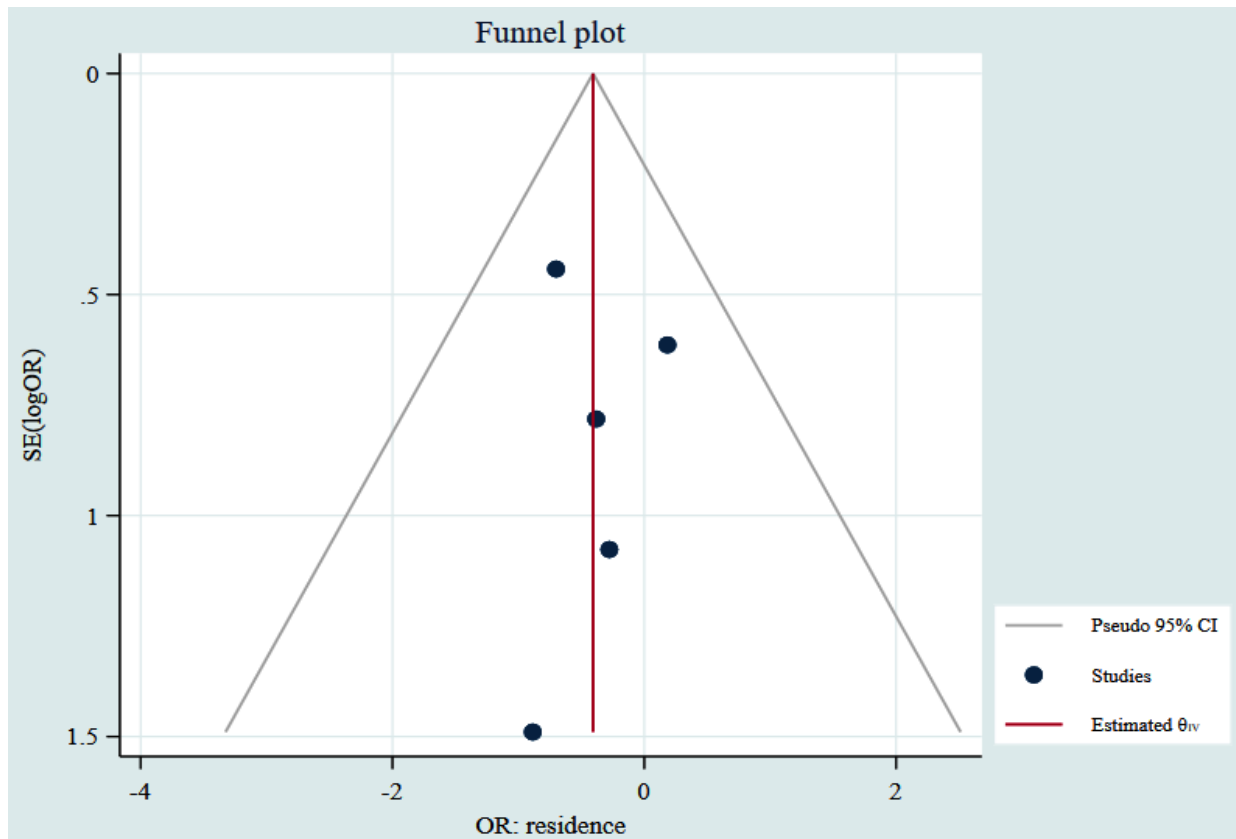
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: religion



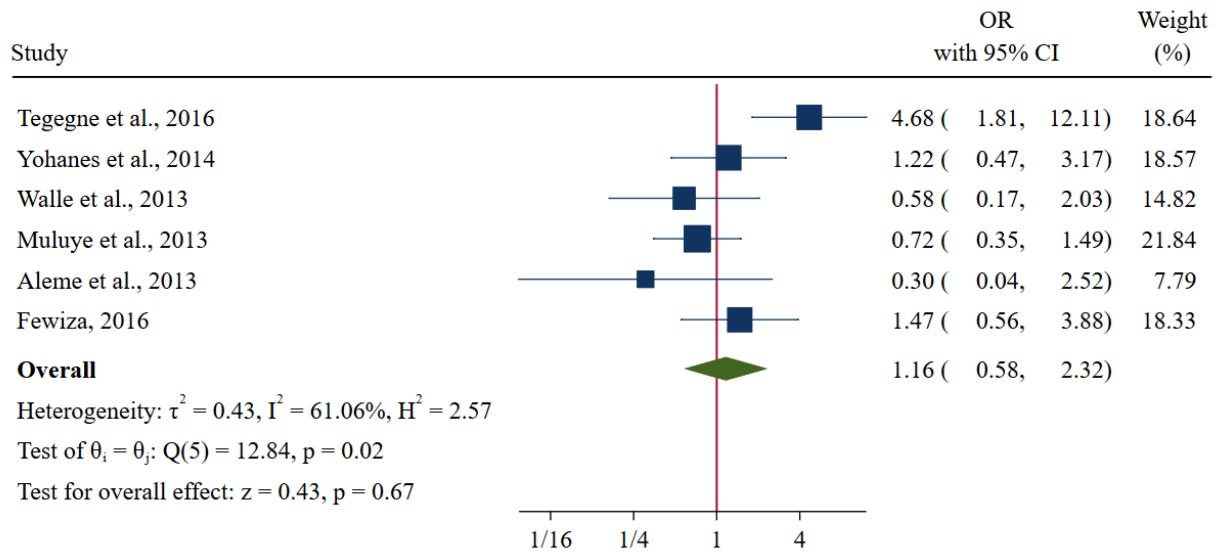
12. Residence (rural vs urban)



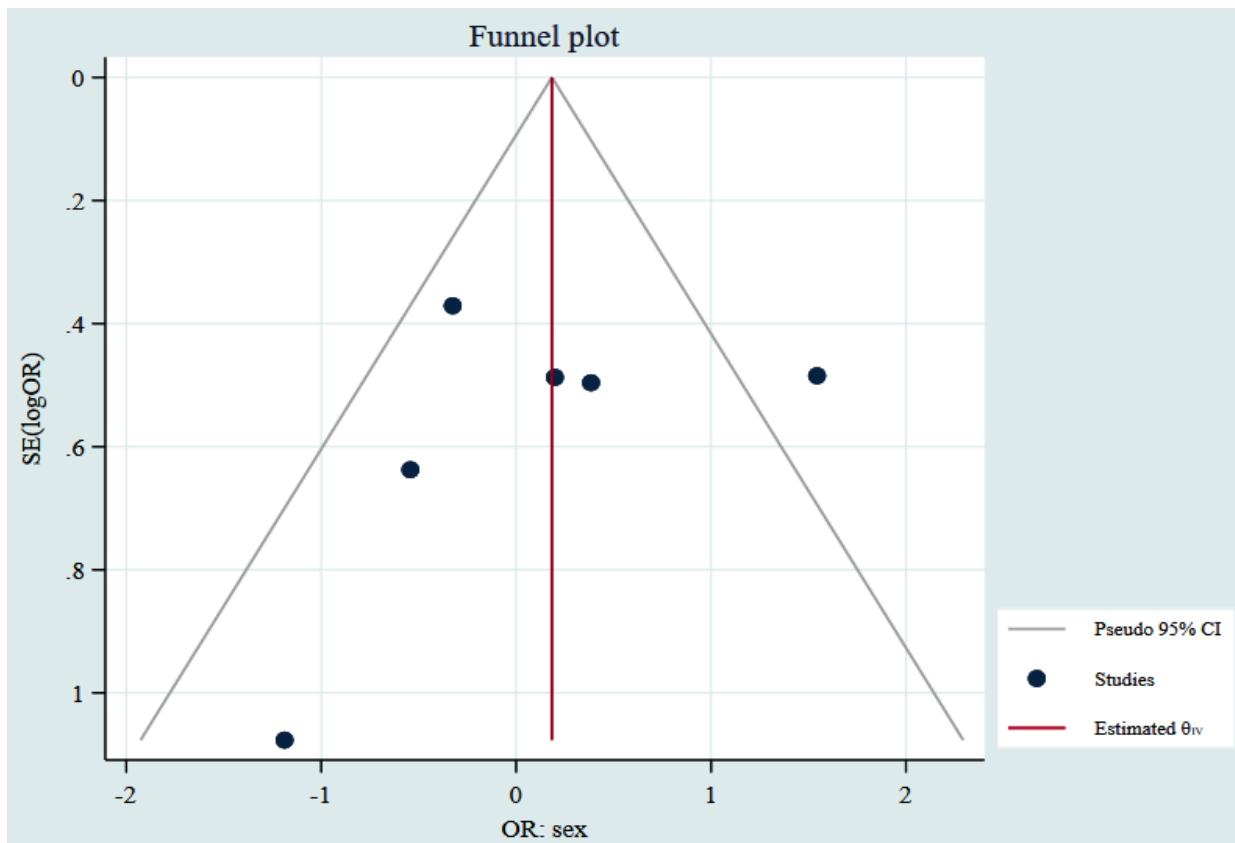
Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: residence



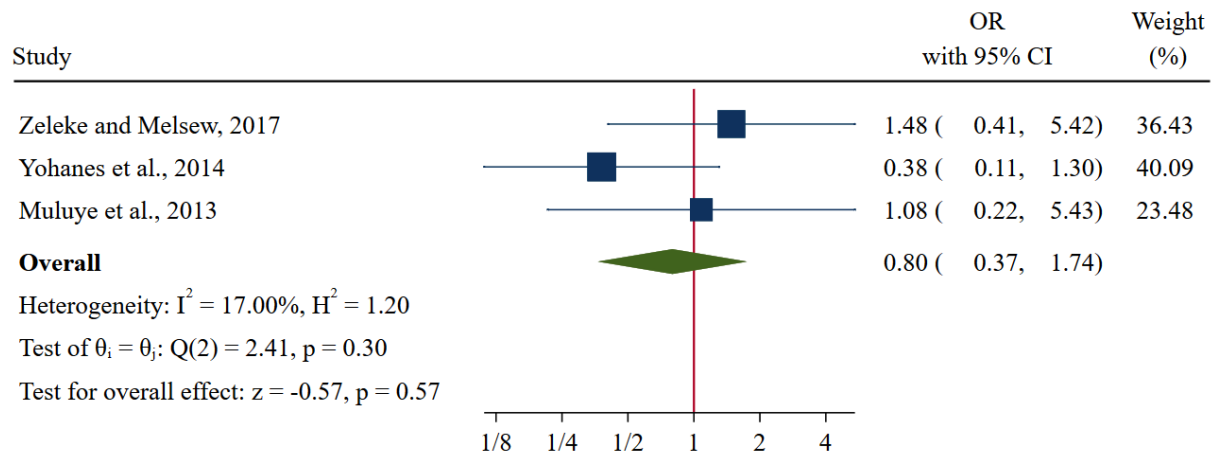
13. Sex (female vs male)



Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model: sex



14. Water source quality (unsafe vs safe)



Fixed-effects inverse-variance model: water source

